

LOCAL NOTES.

Where are the Healanis?

The Aikoku Maru left for Japan this morning.

Band concert to-night at Makee Island.

The councils met this afternoon.

Closing exercises at St. Louis college next Monday and Tuesday.

The Mystic Lodge, Knights of Pythias, held an installation services last night, followed by a banquet.

All the government schools will have closed tomorrow for the long vacation.

The Rio Janeiro is coming in as we go to press. She will probably not leave before tomorrow morning.

When "Feathers" and quills get together there is generally a "hard" feeling. This doesn't apply to any local "quill."

Mr. W. H. Holmes, who arrived at Hilo recently, has left the islands again with his family on the Lurline. He didn't find the promised boom.

The Makiki residents complain of frequent burglaries and unlawful entries in their houses. Vagrants and prowlers, especially Chinese, are infesting the neighborhood.

The dinner given at the Hotel last Tuesday was not given by Admiral Walker as stated in this morning's *Advertiser*, but by Minister Willis. The Admiral was among the guests.

A sailor on board H. B. M. S. Champion met with a serious accident yesterday. He fell from the main top, struck the rigging and fell into the sea. He was taken to the hospital where his injuries were attended to.

A number of seats have been taken for Prof. Adelstein's mandolin musicale on next Tuesday. Those who desire to enjoy a truly musical entertainment should order tickets at once from L. J. Levey.

It is understood that Mr. Severance will vacate his office as secretary of the Board of Education at the end of this month and that his place will be taken by Mr. Scott lately a school-teacher at Waianae.

The following persons have been elected officers of the Myrtle Boat Club: President, A. G. M. Robertson; Vice-President, A. M. Brown; Secretary, W. W. Harris; Treasurer, W. C. Parke; Auditor, W. H. Wright; Captain, Alex. Lyle; Trustees, A. W. Carter, H. A. Giles and Charles Crane.

A most invigorating and refreshing beverage in this warm weather is Hop beer. It has the merit of being non-inebriating, and consequently meets the approval of the "republicans" represented by the *Star* editor. It has also the merit of costing only five cents a bottle, a fact not to be sneezed at in these hard times. See the advertisement.

HAULING DOWN THE FLAG.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

The refusal of President Cleveland to annex the Hawaiian Islands to the United States has been the occasion of more adverse criticism upon the administration than any other incident. The rejection of the proffer to treat with a coterie of plotters and conspirators to thrust into the Union a semi-civilized people without asking their assent or giving them an opportunity to express themselves has been denounced as an infamy, as hauling down the flag, as a national humiliation. All possible political capital has been made out of it. In doing this the Republican party appears to have lost sight of an event which occurred some twenty-five years ago, for which that party was solely responsible, and which, if the Hawaiian matter is an infamy, then the great party of loyalty and morality will have to rise and explain.

This was the rejection by the United States Senate, when almost unanimously Republican, of the treaty providing for the annexation of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John. Negotiations with Denmark for this annexation were opened by President Lincoln shortly before his assassination. Convinced by the experience of the war of the necessity for a coaling or naval station in the West Indies. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward summoned Vice-Admiral Porter to a consultation. The Admiral strongly advised the acquisition of these islands. St. Thomas, he said, lies in the track of vessels trading between many countries. It is the central point from which any or all the West Indian Islands can be assailed, while it is impervious to attack. "It is a small Gibraltar itself and could not be attacked by a naval force. Its harbor and that of St. John and the harbor formed by Water Island would contain all the vessels of the largest navy in the world. It is," he added, "the keystone to the arch of the West Indies. It commands them all. It is of more importance to us than to any other nation." The Island of St. Thomas was described as most beautiful, and its inhabitants "industrious, proud, peaceable and high-spirited." Their moral standard was high and they were well-educated planters, merchants and seamen, with a fine system of free schools.

In January, 1865, President Lincoln communicated to Denmark the desire of the United States to acquire these islands. After a great deal of bargaining and a visit to St. Thomas by Secretary Seward and a mission to Copenhagen by Senator Doolittle terms were finally agreed upon. The United States was to pay seven and a half million dollars for the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John, subject to the assent of the people.

Denmark had entered in this arrangement with great reluctance. It was made a party question in Copenhagen, the liberals advocating the treaty. The negotiations were dragged along through nearly the entire term of Andrew Jackson. King Christian issued his proclamation to the people of the islands setting forth his regret at the prospect of parting with his faithful

subjects. The people of St. Thomas were eager for information concerning the United States and an agent was sent from Washington to answer their inquiries.

The vote was taken on the 5th of January, 1868. The day was made a public holiday in St. Thomas. Guns were fired, bells rung and processions marched through the town. The flag of the United States floated from every tower and from every roof, and the people sang "Hail Columbia" as they marched shouting through the streets. The vote was practically unanimous. On the Islands of St. John there was not one dissenting vote, and in St. Thomas but twenty-two. When the official return of the vote reached Copenhagen on January 31 the Rigsdag promptly ratified the treaty without debate, and did not doubt that favorable action at Washington would be equally prompt. In the Senate of the United States the treaty remained pigeon-holed for months. The time in which it could be ratified expired thrice, and thrice Denmark assented to extending it. Early in 1870 President Grant sent a special message calling attention to it. But in March of that year the Senate committee on foreign relations indorsed the word "adversely" upon the treaty, returned it to its pigeon-hole and there it remains to this day.

Thus the plighted faith of the government was violated and the star and stripes hauled down. Does it become a party responsible for this to call the rejection of Hawaii an infamy?

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or the utterances of our correspondents.]

EDITOR HOLOMUA.

In the *Star* of the 10th inst. appears an editorial which rather surprised me. The writer insinuates that the royalists are a very intemperate lot and that he and the other "republicans" (save the mark) are a regular goody-goody sort of fellows. Now, Mr. editor, I have the experience of nine (9) years service in the liquor business in Honolulu, and I have had the pleasure to dispense a considerable amount of the soothing beverage both to royalists and to members of the new missionary faction—including the editor of the *Star*. And, I say, if there is a royalist in this town, who is more fond of his bitters than the star-man or do more justice to it—let him be trotted out and forwarded to the Tacoma Fair. The only difference that I have noticed between the royalists and the, now—republican star-editor, is that they generally pay for the stuff they use while his name adorns, at least, my slate.

\$10.

The Kinan leaves tomorrow for Hawaii and Maui.

New York, June 28. The Herald's Panama dispatch says: The announcement is made here from Paris that work on the Panama Canal will soon be recommenced. It is thought here that the probable object of this announcement is to assist in procuring a renewal of the opinion which soon expires.

HAWAII'S "BLUE" LAWS

CONSTITUTION and LAWS

Framed by the Missionaries.

LAWS of the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

4. For the purpose of carrying into execution the above regulations, it shall be the duty of the several Governors to set apart a Board of Health for each of the harbors of the Sandwich Islands. And said Board of Health shall have full power to enact such laws and regulations as may be necessary to protect the health of their several places. They (the Governors) shall also appoint health officers, whose duty it shall be to examine every vessel suspected of having a contagious disease on board, and the health officer shall be entitled to receive from the master of every vessel thus examined by him, five dollars.

Done at Honolulu, on this 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

(Signed by the King.)

CHAPTER VII.

A STATUTE FOR THE REGULATION OF SCHOOLS.

The basis on which the kingdom rests is wisdom and knowledge. Peace and tranquility cannot well prevail in the land, unless the people are taught in letters, and in that which constitutes prosperity.

If the children are not taught, ignorance must be perpetual. The children of the chiefs cannot prosper, nor any other children, therefore be it enacted,

1. Wherever there is any number of parents having fifteen or more children of a suitable age to attend school, if they live near each other, in the same village, or in the same township, it shall be their duty to procure themselves a teacher, which they shall do in the following manner. The tax officer shall give notice by a crier of the time and place at which all the male parents of the township, district or village shall meet, and they shall choose three of their number as a school committee for that place. If the number of children in any village be less than fifteen, then their fathers shall unite with another company near by.

2. Said school committee shall then apply to the general school agent, spoken of below, and they together shall look out a teacher for that place. If there are but few children, then there shall be but one teacher, if more, then two teachers, and if the children are very numerous, then there shall be three or more teachers as they shall think best.

3. When the teacher is obtained, then the general agent the teacher and the school committee shall agree as to the wages. If the teacher have no land and they shall agree in the opinion, that it is important that he should have some, then the general school agent shall endeavor to secure some which is not occupied, and that land shall be given to the teacher, but not in perpetuity. When he shall cease to act as teacher then the land shall revert to government. But if the land do not afford the teacher a full support, then they shall furnish him with as much more as they shall agree to be necessary. It shall be furnished from the avails of the King's labor days and from the yearly tax, but not the poll tax.

The general land agent shall have power to take the unoccupied lands of the landlords, but he shall give previous notice to the landlords, that there may be a mutual understanding between them.

4. Furthermore, it shall be the duty of the children to be generous to their teacher, and aid him by working on his land, according as they shall agree, or according to their good will.

5. A further reward to the teachers of schools shall be freedom from all public labor for the chiefs and land agents, and neither they nor their wives shall pay any poll tax while they are acting as teachers of schools.

(To Be Continued.)